The Courier.

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[No. 445. FRIDAY, April, 18, 1794. [Vol. X.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT

Fort St. George, November 11th, 1785.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the OFFICIAL SIGNATURE *of either of the* SECRETARIES *of this* GOVERNMENT, *or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them, in the MADRAS COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same Manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others, to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.*

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE *is hereby given, That on Wednesday the 23d Instant, at 11 o'Clock in the morning there will be sold by Public Outcry at the Sea-Gate, four Horses, The property of the Hon. Company.*

The Purchase Money to be immediately paid, and the Horses delivered.

To be seen any day previous to the Sale, at the stables of the Body-Guard.

Published by Order

BASSIL COCKRANE.
Military Paymaster, Fort St. George.

Fort St. George: 15th April, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Sevacosa Moodeliar,
versus
Arnavauel Davarova Moodeliar,

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday the 23d Instant, will be sold by Outcry on the premises, between 4 and 6 in the Afternoon, one House and Ground situated in Peddoo Naicks Pettah, in Bandy Yacaumbaram Street, near to the Garden of Permall Pagoda, adjoining to the house of Vydenauda Moodeliar, measuring 60 feet by 90 or thereabouts, being the property of the above named defendant, and seized by order of the Honorable the Mayor's Court.—The Conditions of Sale as usual.

(Signed) GEO. WEBSTER,
Fort St. George: 12th April, 1794. Sheriff.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Tayapah Moodeliar,
versus
Sawmy Moodelliar, Boocanjee Oppoo Row, and Jagaram,
Administrators of Vezeragava Moodeliar deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 28th and Tuesday the 29th Instant, will be sold by Outcry on the Premises, between 4 and 6 in the Afternoon of each day, Viz. on the 28th. One House and grounds situated in Peddoo Naicks Pettah, in Permall Pagoda Street, adjoining to the house of Streeparambadoore Moodere Moodeliar, measuring one ground, and 237 square feet, and on the 29th, A Garden grounds with Coconut Trees, &c. at Chenga Choolay, in Poannattah Pagoda Street, adjoining to the Manuiams of Permall Pagoda, measuring 158 grounds, and 1021 Square feet or thereabouts, being the property of the above named defendant, and seized by order of the Honorable the Mayor's Court.

The Condition's of Sale as usual.

(Signed) GEO. WEBSTER, Sheriff.
Fort St. George: 17th April, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Myla Balapah Moodellier, deceased, to be granted to Balla Chengleroya Moodelliar, as Cousin to the said Deceased.

G. PASLEY, Proctor.
Town Hall: 8th April, 1794,

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estat and Effects of Vencavadoo Audvanah Braminy. Deceased, to be granted to Pegue Teagaroy Chitty, as a Bond Creditor to the said Deceased.

E. SAMUEL,
Fort St George: 15th April, 1794. Proctor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Mary Frances Polack, deceased, to be granted to Zachariah Polack, late Husband to the said Deceased.

E. SAMUEL,
Fort St. George: 15th April, 1794. Proctor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of S[illegible]mynauda Moodelly, deceased, to be granted to Chethambara Moodalyar, as eldest Son, to the said deceased.

G. CHALMER, Proctor.
Fort St. George: 15th April, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION was this day made, before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Captain Daniel Kennedy, deceased, unadministered of by Lieutenant Timothy Kennedy, deceased. to be granted to Captain Johnson Kennedy, as Brother, and Creditor to the said Captain Daniel Kennedy, deceased.

WILKINSON, Proctor.
Fort St. George: 15th April, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. P M. CASSIN, the Acting Executor named in the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM GORDON, Esquire, late an Head Surgeon on this Establishment, being desirous of closing the Concerns of that Estate as soon as possible, requests that all those who may have claims on the said Estate, either by Bond or Simple Contract, will state them to the said Executor, on or before the Expiration of one month from this date; as after that day he means to apply the Funds in his Hands to the Discharge of such Claims as may then appear.

Fort St. George: 26 March, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IT is with concern, that the Administratrix and Administrators to the Estate of the late Mr. John Hall, observe, that several Persons indebted to the Estate for Goods purchased from the Shop, kept under the management of Mr. FRANCK, have repeatedly refused payment of their Bills, when presented to them;—This is therefore to give notice to them, that if they should any longer postpone the payment of their Bills, upon being again presented, that they will immediately be put into the hands of an Attorney at Law, with orders to proceed against them, for the recovery thereof.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Persons having Claims, on the Estate of the late Mr. DAVID SMITH, of Trichinopoly, deceased, are required to give them in to WILLIAM SMITH, at Ellore, Administrator, on or before the 1st day of June next, as all the accounts of that Estate will be finally closed by the Administrator, and no Claims whatever will be admitted of after that day, and all those indebted to the Estate, are requested to pay in the same to the Administrator, as at that period all Papers will be delivered into the hands of an Attorney at Law.

ESTATE OF LIEUT. COL. PATTERSON,
D C AS D.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of Lieutenant Colonel Patterson, deceased, having passed the Seal of the Honorable the Mayor's Court, in favor of Mary Patterson, the Executrix, it is requested, that all persons having demands on the said Estate, will give in an Account thereof to Messrs. Chase, Sewell, and Chase, of Fort St. George. Agents to the said Executrix, and that all Persons who are indebted to the said Estate, will pay the same, to the said Messrs. Chase, Sewell, and Chase.

Fort St. George: March 24th, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL persons who have demands on the Estate, of the late Capt Andrew Read, deceased are requested to make them known to Mr. Thomas Read, the Administrator at Madras; and all persons who are indebted to the said Estate are desired to pay the amount of their respective debts, to the said Administrator

Madras, 10th April, 1794.

FRENCH CLARET.

ABOUT sixty dozen of French Claret in English Bottles, of a very superior Quality, scarcely to be distinguished form real English.

To be had of MR. JAMES BROWN, near the Mayor's Court, at six Pagodas per Dozen.

Also a small Quantity of very fine Vin de Grave, at five Pagodas per Dozen.

FOR SALE FOR READY MONEY.
BY
WRIGHT & HURST,
THE FOLLOWING LIQUORS.

	PAGS.	
MADEIRA 3 years old at per Pipe.	130	
Do. 2 Do. Do. Do.	120	
Do. in Bottles five years old at per Doz.	4	22
Do Do. three Do. Do. Do.	4	
Brandy in Casks at 38 and 40 Fanams per Gallon,		
Do. in Bottles at per Doz. 3 and 3½ and	4	
Old Jamaica Rum, at per Gallon,	1	11
Do. Do. in Bottles at per Doz.	5	
Gin in 15 Bottle Cases, at per Case	8	
Do. in 12 Do. Do.	4	
Old Hock at per Doz.	8	
Country Bottled Ale, and Porter, per Doz.	2	22

N. B They sell a single Case of Gin, or Dozen of Liquors.

GEORGE BOLD, AND Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Gentlemen of the Settlement, that they have just laid in a fresh supply of French Claret, equal, if not superior to any in the Settlement, at five Pagodas and a quarter per Dozen.

Also choice Old Madiera in Bottles.

TONTINE.

THE Public are informed that Subscriptions will be received till the 1st May, 1794, without any premium; for the accommodation of those who may be desirous to become Subscribers, previous to the Shares bearing a premium.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS:

First Class, one hundred and twenty-five of 20 pagodas is,	Pagodas, 2500
Second Class, ten of 15 pagodas is,	Pagodas, 150
Third Class, seventy-two of 10 pagodas is,	Pagodas, 720
Fourth Class sixty-eight of 5 pagodas is,	Pagodas, 340
Total number of Subscribers, two hundred and seventy-five.	
Monthly Subscription, Star Pagodas,	3710
Lent on Bond, 6000 Pagodas.	

JOHN HUNTER,
Madras: April 7, 1794. Secretary.

ADERTISEMENT.

MR. H. C. MICHELL, having on account of his situation in the Honorable Company's service, been under the necessity of relinquishing all concerns in Agency or Trade in this country, Notice is therefore hereby given that from and after the 30th day of April, next, the business of the House of Michell, Stephens, and Cockell will be carried on under the Firm of Stephens and Cockell.

Fort St. George: 17th April, 1794.

MYSORE PRIZE MONEY.

ATTENDANCE will in future be given at the Prize Agent's Office the first and third Monday's of each Month, commencing Monday the 21st Instant. The Prize Agents again request, that all Claims on them may be made without delay, as it is their intention to pay any unclaimed balance that may remain in their hands on the first of next July, to the Treasurer of the Male-Asylum, for the benefit of that Charity.

Monday: 14th April, 1794.

CIVIL FUND.

THE Subcribers at the Presidency are requested to attend a general quarterly meeting, at the Civil Secretry's apartments in Fort-Square, on Wednesday the 7th May at 12 o'Clock to elect trustees for the Year ensuing, to consider on an application for admission to partake of the Fund, to inspect the accounts, and to transact other business relative to the Institution.

By Order of the trustees.

T. B. HURDIES,
Fort St. George: 10th April, 1794. Sec.

ADERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no Business will be transacted at the Carnatic-Bank, on the 18th Instant being GOOD-FRIDAY.

LOTTERY
OF A CONSIDERABLE COLLECTION OF *NATURAL HISTORY:*
CONSISTING

I

OF a complete Collection of all the Minerals, Stones, &c. beginning from the common Sand, to those of the Diamond and Gold: the whole arranged in Classes after the Method of Mr. Daubenton, every Stone and Mineral in separate boxes, with their Names affixed thereon, together with a Book of Mr. Daubenton for explaining the different Classes; and a small Magnet for proving the Minerals. With the Assistance of this Collection, joined to a little Labour, it will be easy for any Person to attain a thorough knowledge of Mineralogy. Besides this Collection, there is a Box with different pieces of Minerals and Stones, and a very large Magnet.

II

A large Collection of different curious Shells, from Cochin, China, Phillipines, Malaccas, Sechelles, Ceylon, &c. and, between them are Five new ones unknown before in Natural History.

III

A considerable Collection of Plants, all arranged in Books and Port-folios. Making in the whole sixteen Books and twenty-two port-folios; and in addition to these are two Volumes of MSS. containing the Names and Descriptions of the said Plants.

IV.

A Collection of different kinds of Birds of this Country.

V.

Some Fishes, ditto ditto.

A select Bibliothique, consisting of about one hundred and eighty Volumes of the choicest Books; the greatest part of which treat of Natural History: and in addition to all these, are the following curiosities; viz—An Elephant's Head, a Dolphin's Head, various petrified things, Crocodile's Eggs, Bizaors, Corals, &c.

The whole estimated at the moderate Price of 1,200 Pagodas.

SCHEME.

120 TICKETS AT 10 PAGODAS EACH 1,200

1st Prize—To consist of all the Minerals, Plants, Shells, curiosities, &c.

2d Prize— To consist of the Bibliothique.

The Lottery to commence Drawing, as soon as the Tickets are disposed of and Money collected in.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. Sharp and Heefke's, North-Street:—Where the collections are to be seen at their Auction Room, on the left hand going up Stairs; from Nine o'Clock in the Morning till Two in the Afternoon.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BY R. and J. HENDERSON,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
Near the Wallajah Gate,
To-morrow SATURDAY the 19th Instant,
At eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.

A QUANTITY of Silver Belt Plates and Buttons, sent out on purpose for the Officers belonging to the Hon. Company's Troops on the Coast, the Belt Plates go from No. 1 to 30.

BY R. and J. HENDERSON.
AT THEIR ROOMS,
Near the Wallajah Gate,
On MONDAY next, the 21st instant,
At Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

A QUANTITY of Glass-ware— Madeira and Porter, in bottles—Mustard—Pickles, and a variety of other Articles.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A BALE of Cloath marked W. No. 6, having been delivered with other Goods in September last, into the Warehouse of R. and J. Henderson, and no person as yet have demanded the Bale, this is to give Notice, that those who it may belong to will receive it on Application to R. and J. Henderson, on describing its contents.

Madras: 3d April, 1794.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION
By R. and J. Henderson,

A FEW Chests of English Claret from Bruce and Wilson at 8½ per Doz. and some French Claret lately arrived at 5½ per Dozen.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
BY SHARP AND HEEFKE,
On THURSDAY the 24th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON:
By order of the Administrators of the late Thomas Pearce, Esq.
The following articles,
viz.

A COMPLETE Europe Chariot highly varnished, with plated Mouldings and Ornaments, and a complete sett of Harness to Match, a complete sett of Bandy Harness, none of the above have ever been used.

A pair of very capital Grey Carriage Horses, and a capital Bay Saddle Horse, House-hold Furniture, consisting of, Dining Tables, Card Tables, Couches and Chairs, Globe Lamps, Wall Shades, four elegant Prints in Gilt Frames, a Piano Forte, Knives and Forks.

And Sundry other articles.
A list of the whole may be seen at
SHARP AND HEEFKE's ROOMS.
Conditions of Sale as usual.

To be sold by Public Auction,
BY SHARP and HEEFKE,
At their Rooms in North Street,
On Tuesday the 22d Instant at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon,

THE Effects of a Gentleman gone up the Country, consisting of Dining Tables, Card Tables, Prints, a Bureau, Madeira in Bottles—Some Books and two Fowling-Pieces.

Same day will be sold—A quantity of Punjum Cloth, and Fine French Brandy in Bottles.

Fort St. George: 17th April, 1794.

TO BE LET.

A COMMODIOUS UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with convenient Offices, Godowns, Stabling and Coach House—situate near Popham's Broad-Way, Black Town: Rent forty Pagodas per month.

For Particulars [illegible]ire of the PRINTER of the COURIER.

To be sold by [illegible] Auction,
BY J. DOBBIN,
At his House in the North Street,
On Saturday next, the 19th Instant at 11 o'Clock

TWELVE Silver Table Spoons,
Twelve Desert, do.
Twelve Tea, do.
Three Soup Ladles, and a Sallad Cross,
One Pair of Candlesticks,
Two Goblets,
Seven pair of Buckles,
Cocked, and Round Hats,
Boots, and Shoes,
Saddles, and Bridles,
Ketchup, and Mustard,
Europe Bottled Porter, and a Variety of other Articles.

ALSO

A pair of Pheaton Horses, and a Gray Saddle Horse

IN THE PRESS,

AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED.

A CORRECT LIST
OF THE
KING's AND *COMPANY's FORCES*
ON THE
COAST OF COROMANDEL.

PRICE TWO PAGODAS.

AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

To be had the following PRINTED PAPERS.

BONDS,
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,
BILLS OF LADING,
RESPONDENTIA BONDS,
POLICIES OF INSURANCE,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
LETTERS OF ADVICE,
MORTGAGE BONDS, &c. &c.

Where alſo may be had the MADRAS ALMANAC for the Year 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT,

GENTLEMEN wiſhing to have Books Bound, by ſending their Orders to Joſeph Martin, at the Courier Preſs, will have them done with neatneſs and deſpatch.

EXTRACT FROM BROWN'S ESSAY,

On the Natural Equality of Man.

" This is that *equality* of mankind, which has been ſo often aſſerted, but is ſeldom well underſtood—an *equality* which the proud and tyrannical diſdain, becauſe it oppoſes their ſelfiſhneſs or indolence—an *equality* which turbulent and deſigning men are fain to abuſe, as an engine for overturning regularity and Government, and for introducing that anarchy in the midſt of which they themſelves are to riſe. It is an *equality* which implies ſubordination, an *equality* of wants, with a diverſity of means to ſupply them—an *equality* of obligation, with different modes of diſcharging it. It is an *equality* which, by rendering all equally neceſſary, makes all, who faithfully diſcharge their duties, equally honorable in the ſight of God; but, by requiring higher and lower ſtations, and various diſtinctions and ſpheres, eſtabliſhes different degrees of reſpectability and honor among men. It is an *equality* which degrades none but the tyrant, the ruffian, the thief, the voluptuary, and ſluggard; and exalts all, but theſe to the ennobling dignity of conſtituent members of the grand community of mankind, and of fellow labourers with God, in advancing the felicity of his moral and intellectual creation.

" Not leſs abſurd, than pernicious, therefore, is that levelling notion which confounds all diſtinctions and ranks, annihilates ſubordination, and deſtroys that juſt *equality* which is founded in nature, and in human happineſs. While this frantic opinion is directly contrary to the appointment of God in the eſtabliſhment of ſociety, and horribly deſtructive in its conſequences, it commonly tends, like every other extravagant and vicious paſſion, to fruſtrate its own gratification. Taking *licentiouſneſs* for *liberty*, it becomes the greateſt promoter of deſpotiſm. For as nothing has brought religion more into diſrepute, than bigotry, fanaticiſm, and hypocriſy, which have ſo often aſſumed that venerable and ſacred name; and as nothing has brought ſo much diſgrace on philoſophy, both in ancient and modern times, as the profligate lives of pretended philoſophers; ſo *licentiouſneſs*, appearing under the diſguiſe of *liberty*, has a direct tendency to render it either odious or contemptible. The tyrannical oppreſſors of their fellow men, and their ſervile abettors, eagerly lay hold of the horrid exceſſes which licentiouſneſs produces, and at which they ſecretly rejoice, as infidels delight in the corruptions of religion; paint them with the deepeſt colours of an inflamed imagination; aſcribe them with triumph to thoſe principles of true liberty, to which they are ſo repugnant in their origin, and ſo pernicious in their conſequences. The ignorant multitude, incapable of diſtinguiſhing appearances from realities, haſtily admit both the aſſertion and its inference, and ſeek refuge from anarchy in the chains of deſpotiſm. The wiſe, however, and the good, will equally guard againſt the wild declamation of the demagogue, and the crafty inſinuations of the tyrant, will hold faſt thoſe eternal principles of equity, which God has impreſſed on their ſouls, and, if they cannot evince their truth, or inculcate their practice, on mankind, will deplore the blindneſs and the corruption of their ſpecies, and pray that the Father of light, may at laſt unfold a ray of knowledge and ſerenity, when the benignant voice of truth, ſhall neither be ſtifled by the mandate of tyranny, nor drowned by the acclamations of tumult; when the power of oppreſſion ſhall be extinguiſhed together with the deſire of it; when freedom ſhall be eſtabliſhed on the baſis of ſubordination, and ſecured by obedience to law; when men ſhall be attached to juſtice, by the permanent bleſſings of ſecurity and peace."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Lines from Trichinopoly, ſigned J. are received.

TOBY CAUSTIC, *Gentleman*—ſhall appear.

A Country Captain, in our next.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

APRIL 18, 1794.

Conſidering that a PUBLIC PRINT ſhould be open to all Parties who may be engaged in any matter of Controverſy, and, on that Principle, having inſerted an account of the Circumſtances attending a late affair in our laſt COURIER, and a ſhort Paragraph in reference to it, we feel it a duty incumbent on us, to avoid the imputation of partiality, to inſert whatever may be ſent us from either party indiſcriminately, having proper authority for the ſame.

The following paragraph having been inſerted in our laſt COURIER.—

" We decline entering into a detail of the " particulars, relative to the extraordinary at- " tack made on the perſon of Mr. Roebuck " in his own houſe yeſterday afternoon, as we " are informed, he has made an appeal to the " laws of his country."

With reſpect to the paragraph in queſtion, we have to ſay, that it was ſent to us for inſertion by the ſame authority that ſent the Correſpondence, which appeared in our Paper.

We are informed, that the diſpute alluded to in the paragraph, took place between the hours of twelve and one; and not in *Mr. Roebuck's dwelling-houſe*, but at his public office in the Fort.

Having in our laſt Courier, publiſhed a Correſpondence which lately occurred, between MR. BENJAMIN ROEBUCK, MR. CHARLES FLOYER, LIEUTENANT COLONEL BARRY CLOSE, and the HONORABLE CAPTAIN JOHN LINDSAY, which Correſpondence was introduced by ſaying: —

" We have authority for inſerting the fol- " lowing Circumſtances, of a very recent Tranſ- action."

We are required to ſay, and have no heſitation in doing ſo, that we never received any ſuch authority either from MR. FLOYER, or CAPTAIN LINDSAY.

We are further deſired by MR. FLOYER, to declare, that the ſtatement of that Correſpondence, as publiſhed by us, was never ſubmitted by us to the peruſal either of him, or of CAPTAIN LINDSAY, nor were they, at any time, conſulted thereon.

As MR. ROEBUCK has thought proper to commence a Proſecution againſt MR. FLOYER, MR. F. conceives it would be highly improper in him to attempt, in any manner, to influence the minds of thoſe who may be his Jury. He therefore, forbears *for the preſent*, to comment on thoſe Letters, or on the explanatory parts that connect their Publication in this Paper.—He leaves it to the unbiaſſed minds of the Public, to decide on the delicacy of ſuch Publication, at a moment when MR. ROEBUCK had *previouſly given in a very ſerious information upon his Oath againſt* MR. FLOYER, *before the ſitting Magiſtrate, in conſequence of which* MR. FLOYER *is bound over, with two Securities, ſtand his Trial at the enſuing Seſſions, for an alledged aſſault on the Perſon of* MR. ROEBUCK.

IN order to prevent any doubt which might ariſe, in conſequence of a Paragraph in the Hircarrah of the 15th Inſtant, as to the authority under which the Correſpondence appeared in the Courier of the 11th Inſtant; MR. ROEBUCK thinks it incumbent on him to ſtate, that it was inſerted, *with the connecting ſentences*, entirely by *his own authority*, which he truſts will be received, under every circumſtance, as ſufficient and ſatisfactory by the Public.

To obviate the inconvenience of paſſing over a hot and heavy Sand, often experienced by thoſe whoſe buſineſs has led them to the Beach-Houſe; we learn that a GRAVEL WALK, ſix feet wide, is ordered to be made from the Sea-Gate, to the Beach Maſters Houſe, which will render acceſs to it in future, eaſy and agreeable, the improvement, we underſtand ſuggeſted by Government.

Many important Regulations have been lately adopted with reſpect to the conduct of Buſineſs on the Beach, for the further convenience of Merchants trading to this Port: and to give them conſtant efficacy and effect, an Aſſiſtant has been appointed to the Maſter Attendant.

THE WEATHER.—The Thermometer at Ponamallie, on the 15th inſtant, ſtood at 113, at two o'clock P. M. in the Shade.

The American Congreſs have appointed MR. B. JOY, lately arrived on the Ship John, as CONSUL for the *United States*, in India.

The Surpriſe and Succeſs Galley are arrived at Calcutta.

Letters from the New Settlement at the Andaman Iſland, repreſent it in a very favourable view: the Town has been rendered more healthy, by avenues cut in different directions through the woods which ſurround it, and the fortifications were nearly finiſhed:—the Convicts, who arrived on the Druid, are employed in clearing the ground round the Fort at upon Pitt's Iſland.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Fort St. George: 2d April, 1794.

G. O.

Mr. George Ogilvy, Surgeon, appointed to the charge of the Pondicherry Hoſpital, vice Anderſon.

Mr. John Walker, Surgeon, appointed to do duty at Madura, vice Ogilvy—and Mr. Whitelane Ainſlie, Aſſiſtant Surgeon, to do duty at Chingleputt, vice Walker.

Mr. John Mac Arthur, Aſſiſtant Surgeon, appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion of European Infantry vice Addiſon.

Mr. George Baillie, to take charge of the Preſidency Hoſpital, until the arrival of Mr Ogilvy.

Thomas Powers, Sub-Aſſiſtant Surgeon, permitted to reſign the Service.

APRIL 7.

The Commander in Chief in India, having granted a Warrant to Lieutenant Handaſyde, of his Majeſty's 52d Regiment, to officiate as Judge Advocate at General Courts Martial of the King's Troops in India; the Honorable the Preſident in Council, is pleaſed to notify the ſame in General Orders.

Mr. Duncan Mac Gibbon, Aſſiſtant Surgeon, appointed to do duty with the 18th Battallion of Native Infantry, vice Ainſlie.

Lieutenant J. A. Kirkpatrick to be Perſian Interpreter to the Detachment ſerving with his Highneſs the Nizam, vice Malcolm reſigned.

APRIL 11.

The Honorable Captain Lindſay having requeſted permiſſion to Reſign the Command of Permacoil on the 1ſt of May next, the Honorable the Preſident in Council has been pleaſed to comply therewith, and to direct that after that period no more than one Havildar, one Naigue and twelve Sepoys of Invalids be ſtationed at that port.

The detachment of Europeans ſtationed at Coringa to return to Ellore, and Lieutenant Riddel to join his Corps at Caſſimcottah.

A Detachment of Sepoys furniſhed from Samulcotta to be ſtationed at Coringa, this Detachment to conſiſt of a Jemidar's Guard.

TRICHINOPOLY:—*Tueſday, April 1ſt*, 1794

G. O.—Parole, Diſcipline——Count. Valour.

Colonel Floyd deſires to expreſs to Captain Browne, and to the officers and men, of his Majeſty's 36th Regiment, the entire Satiſfaction he received this Morning in reviewing that Regiment.

The well earned name of the 36th Regiment, ſtands much too high to receive any addition from his praiſes; nevertheleſs, he cannot deny himſelf the Satiſfaction of aſſuring the Regiment of his Sincere eſteem.

THE MUGGS.

We have the pleaſure of learning from three ſeveral quarters, that the cauſes which lately ſubſiſted for apprehending hoſtility on our eaſtern frontier are happily removed, by an amicable conference, the particulars of which are not neceſſary to be detailed.

The Muggs it appears, uniformly declared the moſt pacific diſpoſition toward the Britiſh Government, and their fixed reſolution neither to authoriſe, nor to ſuffer any violence to be committed by their people; they aſſerted, that they entered the Britiſh territory to bring to puniſhment, and to ſecure to their duty, certain of their own ſubjects, who had been guilty of criminal acts, and had fled from juſtice and eluded puniſhment in the diſtricts where they then lay, and expreſſed a reſolution to continue within the Britiſh limits, till the refugees ſhould be delivered up to them.

The experience of Col. *Erſkine* enabled him to negociate a dereliction of the latter purpoſe, and prevailed on them to retire ſatisfied to their own country; the event upon the whole is likely to be productive of many uſeful conſequences to trade.

We have the pleaſure to add, that the detachment now at Chittagong, are ordered to return to the former ſtations of the corps reſpectively, the Muggs having already retired in peace to their mountains. [*World*

Advices were received in the courſe of laſt week from Chittagong, from which it was underſtood, that the points at iſſue with the Burmahs, had been brought to an amicable concluſion; that they had agreed to retire peaceably, and appeared perfectly ſatisfied with the diſcuſſion that had taken place on the claims they had formerly urged. In conſequence of this intelligence, it was generally believed, that the 3d European battalion and detachment of Artillery, had been directed to proceed no further than Luckipore.

Accounts, however, received very lately give a different complexion to the ſtate of affairs in that quarter. In theſe latter accounts it is ſtated, that the Burmahs had indeed appeared deſirous to effect a reconciliation, and had conſented, on the adjuſtment of ſome matters of no great importance to break up their encampment. But it has ſince been diſcovered, that they were diſſembling their intentions; that their real purpoſe was to gain time to collect additional force: and conſiderable reinforcements, it is added, have lately joined them, which circumſtance, together with their continuing in their encampment, affords leſs equivocal indication of their deſign than their late profeſſions.

From the Bengal *Poſt* we learn, that COL. HARRIS, of His Majeſty's 76th regiment, and LIEUT. G. LYS, lately promoted to a Company in the ſame corps, are on their return to this Country.

The American ſhip John, arrived at Calcutta on the 26th ultimo, the paſſengers we are happy to add, all well.

The Ardiſeer Captain Callender, arrived at Bombay on the 27th ultimo.

SUPREME COURT CALCUTTA.

MUAT *verſus* MAYO.

This Action was brought to recover a charge for Piloting the ſhip Liverpool, from the Buoy of the Barabula to Culpee, and from thence to ſea.—The Plaintiff originally took charge of the ſhip at Calcutta, with an intention of carrying her out of what is termed Pilot's Water; but ſhe ſtruck upon a Sand, near Cudgeree, and ſprung the main yard, which occaſioned her return to Culpee to refit.—The *Quantum* of work the Defendant did not diſpute, but it was alledged, that unleſs the Captain had poſitively directed the Pilot to return, he had only a right to make one charge—namely, the ſum ſtated in the written regulations for conducting veſſels to ſea.—This however, the Court objected to, as it was proved, by the Maſter Attendant's evidence, that in all ſuch inſtances, the items charged in the Bill, were allowed.—The general uſage of other countries, with regard to Pilots, was offered to be given in evidence, but this alſo the Court rejected, as they did not think that the Port of Calcutta could be governed by any other regulations, than thoſe the Maſter Attendant had ſworn to, and proved to have been undiſputed for many years paſt.

The Bill being counterſigned by the Deputy Maſter Attendant, the Defendant's Agent without adverting to its enormity, paid the amount; but upon reflection, he complained, and the matter was referred to two Gentlemen mutually choſen, who awarded, that inſtead of Sa. Rs. 736, the Pilot ſhould only receive Sa. Rs. 444.—This Arbitration was deficient in Law formalities, and an *apparent* acquieſcence, by the Plaintiff, was all that could be proved; which their Lordſhip's thought inconcluſive, and not binding, particularly when the relative ſituations of the Pilot, and Meſſrs. Tomkins and French, the Arbitrators, were conſidered. The Court therefore gave judgement for the Plaintiff, to the full amount of his Bill, and Coſts of Suit.—The Lord Chief Juſtice obſerved, that if the Merchants and Ship Owners in Calcutta, felt themſelves aggrieved by the written Regulations, their proper mode of obtaining redreſs, was, by a repreſentation to Government.

In conſequence of the above verdict, a meeting of the Principal Merchants, Ship Owners, and Commanders, has, we are informed, been held at Calcutta; in order, if poſſible, to obtain redreſs againſt the impoſitions of a ſett of men, whoſe utility cannot be conteſted, but whoſe extortions and irregularities have been very long and very juſtly complained of.

It is not expected that we ſhall receive any Packet from England before the Arrival of the Ships of the Seaſon; and as it is known that they were to ſail in a Fleet, it is a probable conjecture that they will not arrive before the end of next month, or perhaps the beginning of the month of June.

By a Calcutta Print, received yeſterday, we have the following Particulars of European Intelligence, ſaid to have been brought by the American Ship John, which we do not recollect to have ſeen in the Engliſh Newſpapers, that came to our hands by that conveyance.

LONDON,

SATURDAY OCTOBER 5.

From every appearance, the armament now fitting out at Portſmouth, is to attempt a deſcent at Bourdeaux, for which purpoſe all the troops deſtined ultimately for the Weſt-Indies, and all the gun-boats prepared too late for the attack of Dunkirk, are to be employed. The negociation with Commiſſioners ſent by the malcontents there, has been carried on with all imaginable ſecrecy, but it has tranſpired, and Government, it is ſaid, are poſſeſſed of ſuch information as give them confidence in the ſucceſs of the project. Admiral MACBRIDE has the command of the gun-boats.

Mr. HESLOP, with diſpatches from Turin, and Mr. SYLVESTER, with diſpatches from the DUKE of YORK, ſailed in an extra packet from Oſtend on Monday, and after a tedious paſſage of two days, landed at Dover on Wedneſday, from which place they were directed to proceed to Walmer Caſtle, Mr. PITT and Lord GRENVILLE being there. On Thurſday they carried the diſpatches to town, and yeſterday they were ſent to his Majeſty at Windſor.

By the diſpatches from the DUKE of YORK, there is an account that on Sunday laſt the Prince of SAXE COBOURG attacked ſome of the out-poſts on the heights near Maubeuge. The particulars of the action we cannot ſtate, but it is ſaid that the Auſtrians were ſucceſsful; that they drove in the French to their ſtrongly entrenched camp, killed a great number, and took 500 priſoners, with 11 pieces of cannon; but this we have learnt from common report only.

General Rainsford is appointed Lieutenant Governor of Gibralter, in the room of General O'Hara, who goes to Toulon.

OCTOBER 1.

This afternoon arrived here the HANNIBAL, of 74 guns, Captain COLPOYS, from Jamaica, after a paſſage of nine weeks; ſhe brought under her convoy from Jamaica eighteen ſail of Weſt Indiamen, and parted from them in a gale of wind off the Lizard laſt night. The HECTOR, of 74 guns, Captain MONTAGUE, with the remainder of the Jamaica fleet, were to ſail three days after the HANNIBAL, and may be hourly expected to arrive.

The HANNIBAL, of 74 guns, Captain COLPOYS, was near being loſt on the Rocks of Scilly laſt night; being ſo near the land by the darkneſs of the night, which they kept cloſe to, from an apprehenſion of the French fleet cruizing in the mouth of the Channel, as they were poſitively informed by two Engliſh merchantment, which they met with in the Bay of Biſcay, that the French were in the Channel, 35 ſail of the line, and that Lord HOWE was blocked up in Torbay; only 18 ſail of merchantmen ſailed with the HANNIBAL, 15 of which are gone to the Briſtol Channel, and the other three parted from them off Scilly laſt night, between which and the Main they came to avoid the French fleet, as it was ſuppoſed to be in the Channel.

PORTSMOUTH, OCTOBER 2.

This morning the QUEEN, of 98 guns, Rear Admiral GARDINER, with the DUKE, CULLODEN, and ORION, came up to Spithead.

The DUKE has a Jury main maſt, having received ſome damage by lightning at Martinique, the evening of the day when the Britiſh troops landed there.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated 11th September.

"Money is now ſo plentiful, that India "Bonds bearing only £. 4 per Cent Intereſt "bear a premium. The Company advertiſed "that they were ready to pay £. 50,000 "of Bills of Exchange from India, and "£. 70, 700 of Bonds bearing 4 per Cent "on the 1ſt Auguſt, which were not due till "the 30th September; but very few holders "of either deſcription, came for payment "which ſhewed that they did not know how "to employ their Caſh better."

When *Dantzic* was taken by that moſt virtuous and magnanimous of ſovereigns, the King of Pruſſia, the amiable monarch's arms were placed over the chair of the old Head magiſtrate, in the Public Council Hall, to which there were no gates at that time, (a handſome pair of Iron gates have been ſince fixed there,) the motto to the arms, "SUUM CUIQUE"—or every one his own, was particularly *admired* by the Dantzickers,—the next morning however, the motto appeared to be "SUUM CUIQUE RAPUIT"—or *he has robbed* every one of their own—a reward of 10,000 Rixdollars was offered for the diſcovery of the author of *rapuit*,—we have not heard with what effect.

COPENHAGEN, AUG. 28.

We are credibly informed that the Ruſſian fleet, which appeared on our coaſts, had 12,000 land troops on board, for the purpoſe of making a deſcent in Lower Britany: but none of the Combined Powers chooſing to furniſh the money neceſſary to pay this corps, the two diviſions of the fleet have ſet ſail for the Baltic, and, it is ſaid, have taken the way to Revel.

The daughter-in-law of *Cuſtine*, who with conſtant attention followed the trial of her father-in-law, has been conducted to the priſon of St. Pelagie. *Lottinger*, a Conſtitutional Prieſt, who attended *Cuſtine* on the ſcaffold, is alſo arreſted for having addreſſed *Cuſtine* in the following anti-civic terms: "*Thou art fortunate, ſince thou dieſt on the ſame ſpot, where the beſt and moſt juſt of kings was ſacrificed.*"

RUSSIAN EMBASSY.

By accounts over-land, we hear, that KATISHOF, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador Extraordinary, had arrived at Conſtantinople with great pomp: his retinue is ſaid to conſiſt of 3000 Nobles, Houſehold Officers, Soldiers, &c. but the particulars of this grand Embaſſy had not reached Aleppo, at the time, when the letters are dated.

NEW FEMALE ORDER.

MADRID, APRIL 25.

The Queen's health is perfectly re-eſtabliſhed. The King has juſt created a new order of Ladies in her favour, of which the following is the decree of creation:

To give to the Queen, our moſt dear ſpouſe, a new means of manifeiting her good will towords the Nobility of her own ſex, who moſt diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their ſervice; we eſtabliſh by theſe preſents, an order of Noble Ladies, under the title of the *Royal Order of the Queen Maria Louiſa.*

This order ſhall be compoſed of thirty Ladies, of the firſt diſtinction, to be choſen by the Queen; not including the Queen herſelf, nor the other Ladies of the Royal family.

All the Ladies ſhall wear as a mark of diſtinction, from the right to the left, a ſcarf; the middle white, and the two ſides violet.

To this ſcarf ſhall be attached a medallion, with the inſcription of the order, of which the Queen ſhall direct the form.

The anniverſary of the order ſhall be on the day of St. Louis, King of France, the patron of the Queen the Foundreſs. The Ladies received into it, ſhall be admitted to kiſs the Queen's hand, according to their ſeniority in the Order.

They ſhall be bound to viſit the hoſpitals for women, and other eſtabliſhments of piety.

OF FRENCH LIBERTY.

The following lines are taken from DOCTOR DARWIN'S, *Botanic Garden, a* POEM *as generally admired, as univerſally read.*

'LONG had the GIANT-FORM on GALLIA'S plains
Inglorious ſlept, unconſcious of his chains:
Round his *large limbs* were *wound* a *thouſand ſtrings*
By the *weak hands* of CONFESSORS and KINGS;
O'er his clos'd eyes a triple veil was bound,
And *ſteely* rivets lock'd him to the ground;
While ſtern BASTILE with iron cage inthrals
His folded limbs, and hems in marble walls.
—Touch'd by the patriot-flame, he rent amaz'd
The flimſy bounds, and round and round him gaz'd;
Starts up from earth, above th' admiring throng
Lifts his COLOSSAL FORM, and towers along;
'High o'er his foes his hundred arms he rears,
Plowſhares his ſwords, and pruning-hooks his ſpears:
Calls to the good and brave with voice, that rolls
Like Heaven's own thunder round the echoing poles;
Gives to the winds his *banner broad* unfurl'd
And gathers in its ſhade the LIVING WORLD.'

APOSTROPHE TO THE INFANT KING OF FRANCE,
By Charlotte Smith.

"Innocent priſoner; moſt unhappy heir
Of fatal greatneſs, who art ſuffering now
For all the crimes and follies of thy race;
Better for thee, if o'er thy baby brow
The regal miſchief never had been held;
Then in an humble ſphere, perhaps content,
Thou hadſt been free and joyous on the heights
Of Pyrenean Mountains, ſhagg'd with woods
Of cheſnut, pine and oak; as on theſe hills
Is yonder little thoughtleſs ſhepherd lad,
Who, on the ſlope abrupt of downy turf
Reclin'd in playful indolence, ſends off
The chalky ball, quick-bounding far below."

One of the moſt memorable decrees of the French Convention, is the formation of a new Chronological Æra, which paſſed on the 21ſt of September laſt. To men of ſuperficial and uninformed minds, this decree may appear in a trifling or ludicrous point of view; but it properly commands the attention of the philoſophical, and particularly of the aſtoronomical obſerver. In illuſtration of this decree,—to ſhew its propriety, and the wiſdom of the principles on which it is founded, we ſhall lay before our readers ſome obſervations explanatory of the meaſure, which we preſume to be more correſpondent to its importance, and will perhaps prove more ſatisfactory to the public, than the ridiculous raillery of a co-temporary print, which in the extravagance of its ingenuity has affected to diſcover a ſimilitude between the decree of the French Convention, and the laughable miſtakes, that appeared ſome years ago, in an erroneous impreſſion of an Iriſh halfpenny Almanac. How far theſe blunders, or the compariſon alluded to, are in any ſhape applicable to the decree of the French Convention, we ſhall preſently diſcover. But before introducing our own remarks, it is proper that we ſtate the decree itſelf, which is to the following effect:

1. The Æra of the French ſhall be reckoned from the day of the foundation of the Republic, which took place September 22d, 1792, at the moment when the Sun entered the Equinoxial Line in the Sign of the Balance,
2. The Common, or Vulgar Æra is aboliſhed; the Year is divided into twelve months, each of thirty days; after which five days ſhall enſue, which ſhall make part of no month whatever,
3. Each month ſhall be divided into three parts, of ten days each.
4. The months ſhall bear the names of the *Liberty and Equality*, *of the People*, of the *Regeneration*, of the *Mountain*, of the *Republic* of the *Tennis Court*, *of Unity*, *Fraternity*, of the *Pikes*, the *Sans Culottes*, &c. &c.
5. The days ſhall bear the names of the *Level* of the *Cap of Liberty*, of the *National Cockade*, of the *Plough*, of the *Compaſs*, of the *Faſces*, of *Cannon*, of *Oak*, of *Reſt*, &c.
6. Every four years *Olympic Games* ſhall be celeberated, in honour of the French Revolution.

Such are the outlines of the new æra which the French propoſe to introduce into chronology—an alteration in the commonly received order of things, not to be viewed as ſuggeſted merely by the love of novelty, and deſire of differing in every circumſtance from the reſt of the world, but as the reſult of philoſophical and political conſiderations of manifeſt advantage, both to the advancement of ſcience, and government.

The commencment of the year on the 22d of September, when the ſun enters *Libra*, and ſets out on his courſe through the ſouthern part of the ecliptic, is conſonant to the phenomena of the heavens themſelves, which in the apparent annual courſe of the ſun, point out four periods the equinoxes and ſolſtices, as permament ſtations, from which we may with equal propriety begin to reckon any portion of time. Had they choſen the vernal equinox indeed, their civil year would have coincided exactly with the aſtronomical, which commences when the ſun enters *Aries*, and would thus have ſimplified innumerable calculations, which are now to be effected only by the reduction of the one time into the other; but then they would have loſt an object of even greater importance than the reformation of the Kalendar,—that of erecting a laſting monument of the epoch of republicaniſm and liberty in France; whilſt even the alteration they have decreed, will render civil time of eaſier application to aſtronomical, (the latter preceeding the former by exactly one half the ecliptic) than could be done by the arbitrary commencement of the vulgar year.

Their diviſion of the year into twelve months, each of thirty days, is alſo more natural than the method at preſent uſed of having months of 31, 30, 29 and 28 days, the ſun paſſing through each of the ſigns, at a mean rate, in ſomething leſs than thirty and a half days: which additional portion of time accumulates at the end of the year into *five days*, which are to ſucceed the 360, and theſe *jours ajouté* as they may be called, which are to make part of no month whatever, may be as properly introduced here, as an intercalary day can be added to the month of February every biſſextile year, of the Julian and Grogorian Kalendars.

With reſpect to the names of the months, they are certainly fanciful and romantic, tho' well enough calculated to keep alive the ſpirit of the times in the minds of the people. Scientifically conſidered, it would doubtleſs have been better had the French legiſlators followed the example of their countrymen in another department of ſcience, and conſtructed their nomenclature in ſuch a manner that the name ſhould, as much as poſſible, be a brief definition of the thing; thus, agreeably to the ſigns of the zodiac, the firſt month ſhould be named, *le mois de la balance*, the ſecond *le mois du ſcorpion*, and ſo all round the ecliptic to *le mois de la vierge*, anſwering to Auguſt, not only fully pointing out the time of the year, but indicating alſo the ſun's place in the ecliptic at thoſe times.

But this diviſion of time, novel as it appears, is not the invention of the French; though, from its long diſuſe by aſtronomers and chronologiſts, many either give them credit for the originality of the idea, or accuſe them of the affectation of a ridiculous ſingularity and rage for innovation.

The Egyptian year of Nabonaſſar conſiſted of 365 days, divided in like manner into 12 months of 30 days each, making 360, at the end of which, *five days* were added to complete the annual reckoning; after which the new year commenced again as before This æra began in the year of the world 3257, or according to the beſt chronologiſts 747 years before the birth of Chriſt, and is the diviſion of time according to which the aſtronomical obſervations of Ptolemy, the greateſt aſtronomer of antiquity, and after him of Copernicus, who overturned his ſyſtem, are calculated.

The ancient Perſian year, called the year of *Jezdegird*, agreed with the foregoing in every circumſtance, except that it began on the 10th of July, and that of Nabonaſſar on the 26th of February of the Julian time. The five additional days were called *Muſteraka* by the Perſians. Under the Emperor Gelal they diſcovered the error of eſtimating the year at exactly 365 days, and reformed their Kalender by adopting its true length 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, 15 ſeconds, 0 thirds 48 fourths; ſtill, however, counting each month 30 days, adding the 5 *muſteraka* to complete the number, and introducing an intercalary day every fourth year. After practiſing this for ſix or ſeven ſucceſſive fourth years, they found they would come nearer the truth, by making every fifth year only biſſextile, which was accordingly done, and the year itſelf by way of diſtinction denominated the Gelalian year—a circumſtance which proves the great proficiency the ancient Perſians had attained in aſtronomy, and how well they knew the means of preſerving the *ſynchroniſm* of the civil and aſtronomical years, by cauſing the ſolſtices and equinoxes for many ſucceſſive centuries to fall upon the ſame days of the month.

Some ſuch expedient for the ſame purpoſe the French muſt unavoidably adopt; and, as it is their intention in celebration of their new æra to inſtitute national feſtivity and ſpectacles ſimilar to the Olympic games every fourth year, it is probable they have fixed upon this as their period of biſſextile years, which corrected by the Gregorian method, comes ſo near the truth, as to vary only one day in 72 0 years.

From the preceding obſervations it is evident that the diviſion of the year adopted by the French, is of very ancient and venerable uſage; nor can it be alledged that their having changed the beginning of the year from a certainday of one month, to a certain day of another, thence commencing a new ſucceſſion of years from 1, onwards, is a cuſtom of more modern invention. In all parts of the globe, with numerous nations whoſe names only now remain, and with many of thoſe which yet exiſt, has it not been the immemorial practice, and the pride to commemorate ſome remarkable period or event in their origin or hiſtory, by cauſing a new æra to commence from the epocha of its occurrence? Thus, not only preſerving a popular veneration for the time and circumſtances referred to, but diſtinguiſhing themſelves from all their cotemporaries.

To paſs by the jougs of the Brahmins, and the thouſands of centuries of the Chineſe, which are ſaid to have begun in times almoſt inconceivably diſtant, inſtances are almoſt innumerable of this fact:

The Jewiſh period was dated from the creation of the world; that of the Romans from the building of the CITY; of the Greeks from the eſtabliſhment of the Olympic games; the Egyptian æra, above noticed, commenced at the acceſſion of Nabonaſſar, firſt King of Babylon to the throne; that of the ancient Perſians, from the enthronement of Jezdegird the laſt King of that name, the Hegira began from the time of the flight of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina; and the current æra of Chriſtendom, from the birth of Jeſus Chriſt.

Now if we except the firſt and the laſt of thoſe events; did there ever occur in the hiſtory of mankind an æra ſo memorable as that of the French Revolution, which has for its object the deliverance of twenty-five millions of our fellow creatures from tyranny and oppreſſion; and to reſtore to them, and to their deſcendants for ever, Liberty and the birth rights of man?

[*Mirror.*]

HYMENEALS.

The worſhippers at the Altar of Hymen, during the preſent ſeaſon, appear to be almoſt as numerous as, in the three paſt; excluſive of thoſe who have already offered up their ſacrifices to the charming divinity—the ſylphs of Cupid whiſper, that three more of the Graces have owned his power, and pledge their hands and hearts to happy lovers in the enſuing week.

[*World, 29th ulto.*]

We are informed, that the Mary, Captain Stepenſon, and the Bangalore, Captain Frayer, have been taken up by the Bengal Government to be ſent to Bombay. They will be well manned and armed, and both together will be able to make conſiderable reſiſtance to any attempts that may be made by the enemy's Privateers.

BOMBAY CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Chriſtopher Wren, Coroner.—Mr. John Smith, and Henry Pearſon, Clerks to the Juſtice.

MAYOR'S COURT BOMBAY.

On the 26th ultimo, Mr. James Thompſon, and Mr. Benjamin Robertſon, were appointed Attornies of the Hon'ble the Mayor's Court at Bombay, thereby completing the limited number.

The American Ship HENRY, Captain Crowninſhield, for Oſtend; and the Daniſh Ships MARIANNE, Flannery; and PRINCESSA FREDERICA, Moſſin, for Tranquebar and Copenhagen, have dropped down Calcutta River, to proceed on their reſpective voyages.

We learn that Captain King, and his Majeſty's officers and ſeamen of the Bien Amie, will proceed to Europe, by the two Company's ſhips homeward bound, the Belvidere, and Earl Fitz William.

The Honorable Company's Ships Belvidere and Fitzwilliam, lately ſailed from Bombay for England had the following Paſſengers.

FITZWILLIAM.

MRS. WESTON—MISS LYND,
MRS. LAWRENCE—MRS. HEATH,
CAPT. HERIN—MR. WILLIAMS.
AND
CAPT. KING and LIEUT. COLE, late of His Majeſty's Ship *Bien Amie.*

BELVIDERE.

LIEUT. BROWN—DOCTOR LITTLE, of *the Bien Amie*,
AND
LIEUT. GIBBONS.

ARRIVALS.

April 10th, Ship Helen, Captain Young, Calcutta.
12th, Snow Diana, Mackenzie, Tranquebar,
17th Brig Miniſh, Jones, Vizagapatam.

DEPARTURES.

April 1[illegible] Two Friends, Captain Perkins, Pondicherry.
12th, Ship Ca[illegible]ier, N[illegible]h, Calcutta.
Cutter Speedwell, Cro[illegible], Northward.
14th, Snow Diana, Mac[illegible], Maſulipatam.
Cutter Vigilant, Bradbury.

MARRIAGES.

At Bengal—Mr. W. Smith, to Miſs Marſac.
Mr. J. Palmer, to Miſs C. Nehring.
R. Cunningham Eſq. to Miſs Dawſon.
Captain G. A. Robertſon, to Miſs Sutherland.

DEATHS.

At Negapatam, on the 26th ultimo, Enſign George Frederick Wilman, of the 9th Battalion of Native Infantry.

Lately at Luckpore, Captain Robert Kerr, of the 3d Battalion of European Infantry.

On the 18th Uult. at Patna, Mr. William Bruce.
At Bengal—Mr. Garbrand, Portrait Painter.
At Monghyer—Mr. A. Weymes.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Office of Ordnance, Sept 11. 1793.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—First Lieutenant W. H. Walker, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice T. Scott, deceased.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Downma , to be First Lieutenant, vice Walker, promoted.

Mr. John Bell, to be Second Lieutenant, vice Fenwick, promoted.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Second Lieutenant George Hayter, to be First Lieutenant, vice Malton, deceased.

Commissions signed by His Majesty for the Army in Ireland.

58th Regiment of Foot—Ensign the Hon. Richard Tonson, from the 34th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Ball, resigned. Dated June 29, 1793.

Commissions dated July 23, 1793.

81st Regt. of Foot—Captain-Lieutenant George Fearon to be Captain Lieutenant Robert Johnson, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Fearon, promoted. Ensign John M'Cumming to be Lieutenant. Mr. Marcus Corry to be Ensign.

Commissions dated July 11, 1793.

5th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Ensign Nathaniel Cavenagh, from the 61st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Blunden, promoted in the 12th Dragoons.

6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Mr. ——Murray to be Cornet, vice Massey, promoted in the 27th Foot.

12th Regiment of Dragoons—Mr. Henry James Shaw to be Cornet, vice Sheridan, removed to the 2d Foot Guards.

8th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant Bryce Maxwell, to be Adjutant, vice Pollard, resigned.

17th Regiment of Foot—Cornet William Cane, from the 14th Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Warren, promoted to an Independent Company. Mr Edward Kean to be Ensign, vice Macturk, promoted in Captain Warren's Independant Company. The Rev. Thomas Hyde Villiers, to be Chaplain, vice Lloyd, resigned.

22d Regiment of Foot—Mr. Cairncross Nesbitt, to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Yeoman, promoted to a Lieutenantcy in Captain Elliot's Independent Company.

33d Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant Robert Kenrick Manley, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Wynyard, promoted in the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards. Ensign Francis Ralph West, to be Lieutenant. Ensign David Watt, to be Lieutenant, vice Needham, resigned. Mr. Frederick George Hayes to be Ensign.

35th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant William Clapham, from Captain Fane's Independent Company, to be Lieutenant, vice Clark, promoted to an Independent Company. Lieutenant W H. Campbell, to be Adjutant, vice Eiston, resigned.

39th Regiment of Foot—Ensign the Hon. —— De Courcy, from the 64th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Foote, promoted to an Independent Company.

41st Regiment of Foot—Mr Alexander Ellis, to be Ensign, vice Bury, promoted in the 23d Foot, Mr. —— Lister to be Ensign, vice Napper, promoted in Captain Moore's, Independent Company. [illegible] from the 51st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice A. Godley, promoted to an Independent Company.

42d Regiment of Foot—Mr. A. D. Cameron, to be Ensign, vice Lees, promoted in Captain Butler's Independent Company. Quarter-Master-Serjeant Robert Burnet, to be Quarter-Master, vice Potts, promoted to an Independent Company.

44th Regiment of Foot—Ensign Samuel Tuffie, to be Lieutenant, vice Nason, promoted to an Independent Company.

56th Regiment of Foot—Captain-Lieutenant James Barrington, to be Captain, vice Vallotton, deceased Lieutenant Edward J. Fancourt, to be Captain-Lieutenant. Ensign John Anderson, to be Lieutenant. Mr Robert Dean Spread, to be Ensign, vice Taylor, promoted. Lieutenant John Richard Perry, to be Adjutant, vice Fancourt, resigned.

64th Regiment of Foot—Mr. Edward Galway, to be Ensign, vice de Courcy, promoted.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE Sept. 17.

War-Office, September 17.

3d Regiment of Foot Gaurds—George Henry Duffield, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Murray, promoted.

6th Regiment of Foot—Ensign John Ekins, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice King, promoted in the 56th Foot. Lieutenant William Hamilton, from Captain Willock's Independent Company, to be Lieutenant, vice Jones, who exchanges.

51st Regiment of Foot—Ensign John Morgan, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Shaw, promoted. William Maxwell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Morgan.

59th Regiment of Foot—Captain James Smith Baillie, from an Independent Company, to be Captain of a Company, vice Nelson, who exchanges.

65th Regiment of Foot—Major Farmer Close, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Buckeridge, who retires on Captain's Half-pay. Captain J Herbet Dalrymple, to be Major, vice Close, Captain William Oliver Grant, from the Half-pay of the late Independent Companies, to be Captain of a Company, vice Dalrymple.

67th Regiment of Foot—William Gamble, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Dent, deceased.

To be Colonels, in the Army in America only.

Lieut.-Col. Charles Horneck, of the 62d Foot,
Lieut.-Col. John White, of the 6th Foot,
Lieut.-Col. Colin Graham, of the 21st Foot,
Lieut.-Col. Francis Dundas, of the 1st Foot,
Lieut.-Col. William Dansey, of the 49th Foot.

To be Major in the Army in America only.

Captain Thomas Hare, of the Battalion of Invalid Artillery.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded; in the the late Continental actions, belonging to the three Battalions of FOOT GUARDS, *with the* ARTILLERY *attached to them.*

First Regiment. Colonel D'Oyley, Colonel Evans, Captain Archer, Captain Bristow, Captain Whetham, wounded.

Coldstream. Lieutenant Col. Bosville, killed; Lieutenant Col. Gascoyne, Ensign Bayley wounded.

Third Regiment. Captain Cunnyngham, wounded.

Royal Artillery. Lieutenant De Peyster killed.

MURPHY's TACITUS.

FROM THE CRITICAL REVIEW.

The volumes before us are dedicated to Mr. Burke: as a compliment due to a man of genius and an eminent scholar, we should have cordially approved of the conduct of our translator in this instance, had he not imprudently exhibited his patron in the character of '*a patriot spirit*, the *champion* of *truth* and of *his country*.' Great as is our respect for Mr. Burke as a man of talents, we cannot forget his conduct and his sentiments during the American war, contrasted with those which he at present avows. Either he was wrong then, or he is wrong now; either then he was not the *champion* of *truth*, or he is not so at the present crisis. We cannot forget the manner in which he has formerly expressed himself of the first personage in the kingdom, compared with the flattery and compliment which he has since lavished upon every head that wears a crown: either at that period he was not a *patriot spirit*, or we cannot account him such at present. They are not Mr. Burke's friends who bring him too forward to the public eye in these characters. Neither can we agree that 'the vigilance, the zeal, and ardour, of Mr. Burke have saved this country from being the theatre of rapine,' &c.—We should rather say, that the imprudence of Mr. Burke excited a contest in this country, which might have been fatal to the constitution, had not the still superior imprudence, or rather the atrocious conduct, of the French republicans, supplied us with a seasonable antidote.

Narrative goes on with rapidity; the author is sparing of words, and prodigal of sentiment: the characters are drawn with a profound knowledge of human nature, and when we see them figuring on the stage of public business, we perceive the internal spring of their actions; we see their motives at work, and of course are prepared to judge of their conduct.

MOHOMETAN SANCTITY.

From Nieburhrs Travels.

The saint who has been assumed as the patron of the city of *aris*, (says our author,) is the famous *Ismael Mulk*, who, according to tradition, was once king of this country. His remains are buried in a mosque which bears his name. But none have been permitted to approach his tomb, since once that the saint thought proper to perform a miracle which gave dissatisfaction to the rulers. This marvellous event was related to us in the following circumstances: Two beggars had asked charity from the Dola of Taces; but only one of these had tasted of his bounty. The other went, upon this, to the tomb of Ismael Mulk, to implore his aid. Ismael, who, when alive, had been very charitable, stretched his hand out of the tomb, and gave the beggar a letter, containing an order on the Dola to pay the beggar an hundred crowns. Upon examining this order with the greatest care, it was found that Ismael Mulk had written it with his own hand, and sealed it with his own seal. The governor could not refuse payment; but, to avoid all subsequent trouble from such BILLS OF EXCHANGE, he had a wall built, inclosing the tomb.

ENGLISH MOSQUE.

A Turkish Gentleman of considerable wealth, residing in London, has, we hear, consented to bestow a considerable share of his fortune, on the erection of a Mosque, for the of collecting the scattered Mussulmen about town, and confirming them in the principles of their religion.

An unfortunate Mahomedan, who has travelled much, is possessed of great learning, and came to England for the purpose of improving his mind in the knowledge of our manners, arts, and sciences, but was ruined by a gang of Gentlemen sharpers, is to be appointed Imam, and an annual stipend is to be settled on him by the Founder of the Mosque, as his other brethren now living in England are too poor to join in such an undertaking.

The Gentleman who sets this plan on foot, means to petition Government for their sanction on the occasion; and no doubt, as our tolerant principles allow chapels to the Roman Catholicks, as well as the Protestant sects dissenting from our Church, and synagogues to the Jews, so just and laudable a request will not meet with a refusal.

MALWANS.

A variety of accounts concur in proving that the Malwans, Coolies, and other contemptible Pirates upon the Coast, are actuated by the same spirit of depredation upon our trade that distinguished them last year, although we have hitherto not been so much annoyed, nor has their temerity been carried to such an excess. Mr. Robinson, in the country service, coming up from Tellicherry with a packet for Government in a Pattimar, was chased on the 6th instant, by three Malwan Gallivats, who first hailed the Pattamar, and finding she was English property, they required to inspect the pass—without regarding this, or respecting the Packet, they seized the Pattamar and conducted her into a Port called Natary, where a number of their people proceeded to plunder it, and Mr. Robinson in particular, of every article of property they could discover—scarcely had the crew of the Gallivat left them, before another set of rapacious Plunderers under the description of Semmit Maharattas boarded the Pattamar—these made her submit to a second pillage, in which they seized upon several things overlooked by the former gang, and in particular a large sum of money that had been concealed; from this they had the generosity to restore thirty Rupees to purchase provisions.

The Pattamar was now discharged, but her misfortunes were not to end here; being reduced to the greatest distress for water, she put in for that purpose to the shore on the 9th—two of the crew landed for the supply, it happening to be in Tippoo's country they were seized, the Tindal going ashore to know the cause of the detention, he was seized and the others released. The inhabitants now collecting and shewing signs of hostility, the Pattamar once more put to Sea with the relief of a single pot of water. By good fortune they reached Goa on the 11th, and received much humane assistance from the Captain of the Hornby.

On Tuesday the 11th ultimo, five boats of Cotton, the property of Messrs. Rivett and Wilkinson, convoyed by the Hart armed boat, on their passage between Broach and Surat, were attacked by a fleet of Coolies, after a spirited action in which the Syrang of the Hart, his son, and most of his people were either killed or wounded, the pirates conducted their prizes to New Bunder, the Raja of which place sent back the armed Boat with the few surviving crew, and left her adrift in Surat Roads, where she was picked up by the Company's vessels.

DUTCH INDIAMAN.

There are some circumstances attending the Capture of the Dutch Indiaman, that considerably exculpates the commander, from his being taken without resistance—A Dutch Snow that had failed from Bombay, fell in with a French Privateer, and after a very smart engagement, Mynheer having no more shot in the locker, was obliged to strike—Soon afterwards the Dutch Officer, and Seamen agreed to enter into the French Service, and the Snow was properly equiped to accompany the Privateer on her Cruise—The one under Dutch Colours and the other English—They afterwards fell in with the unfortunate Indiamen, which was hailed by the Snow, who entertained the Captain with all the news, telling him the other vessel comming up was an English Packet, a story that had been agreed upon—The Privateer ranged up along side, and having several Americans on board, hailed him in English, which quite threw the Dutchman off his Guard,—When on a given signal, both the vessels boarded him at the same instant—And made him an easy Prey.

Before the commencement of the last monsoon, a Small French Brig, from the Coast of Africa, not knowing of the war and being in great distress, put into Demaun, near where she was immediately seized, the vessel hauled ashore, where she still lies, the Crew were sent to Goa, but the Captain and Officers are detained at Demaun.

[*Bom. Gaz.*

Curious EXTRACTS *from the* WILL *of the* EARL *of* PEMBROKE.

Item.—I give my body, for I cannot keep it, to be buried; do not lay me in the church porch, for I was a Lord, and would not be buried where Colonel Pride was born.

Item.—My will is that I have no monument, for then I must have epitaphs and verses, and all my life long I have had too much of them.

Item.—I give all my deer to the Earl of Salisbury, who I know will preserve them, because he denied the King a buck out of one of his own parks.

Item.—I give nothing to the Lord Say, which legacy I give him, because I know he will bestow it on the poor.

Item,—To Tom May I give five shillings; I intended him more, but whoever has seen his history of the Parliament, thinks five shillings too much.

Item.—I give Lieutenant General Cromwell one word of mine, because hitherto he never kept his own.

Item.—I give up the ghost.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

An Extract.

Particulars of the Murder of LIEUTENANT HERGIST *of His Majesty's Navy, and Mr.* GOOCH *Astronomer, at the Island of* WAOBOO, *in the South Seas.*

" These unfortunate Gentlemen landed at Waoboo, one of the Sandwich Islands, and very unthinkingly walked into the Country, without having obtained a Chief to accompany them.—They carried a variety of Trinkets, to distribute amongst the Natives, who, it is believed, in consequence, thronged around them in greater numbers, then they otherwise would have done; but without any intention of hostility, till unhappily, the Gentlemen lost their patience, and were guilty of some act of violence. The natives were of the lower class, called *Keekanees*, and there not being any superior to restrain their impetuosity, Messrs. Hargist and Gooch, fell a sacrifice, before the boats crew could arrive to their assistance.—I have not mentioned these facts with an intention of reflecting upon my unwary countrymen, but as a caution to those who may land on the Sandwich Islands, not to trust themselves among the Natives, but under the protection of a Chief. Soon after this affair, the Discovery arrived, and Captain Vancouver examined into it, with every possible minuteness, in the presence of the principal Chiefs of the district, where the murder was committed.

The investigation on both sides was conducted with the utmost impartiality, and one of the culprits, by the evidence of their own people, was sentenced to be shot, and the Chief with his own consent, was appointed executioner.—The criminal was bound and placed in a canoe, in an upright posture, at a short distance from the Discovery, the Chief was in the same canoe, and the moment the signal was given, shot him dead upon the spot. Thus the affair ended, to the entire satisfaction of all the parties.

Upon my arrival at Owhyhee, a letter written by Capt. Vancouver, was presented to me by one of the principal Chiefs. It was intended for the information of Commanders, who might touch at that Island for refreshments. It stated, that the Natives had been obliging and attentive in supplying his wants, and that they took in exchange Woollens, Iron, &c. It also enjoined others to deal for similar articles, and to avoid offering them fire arms, as they seemed perfectly satisfied with the commodities he had sold to them. He recommended, in the strongest terms, four out of five of the principal Chiefs—viz. Tomamah, Kiamots, Sciveheero, and Tireemyty the last, Tianah, he spoke of, as associating with inferior Princes, of doubtful character.

Two Europeans who have resided five or six years on the Island, are represented, by Capt. Vancouver, as intelligent men, and serviceable to strangers touching at Owhyhee:—he recommends Commanders to use them with every civility, as they are British Subjects, left there for particular reasons, and are to embark in the Recovery, upon her return from the North-west.

The Discovery sailed from Nootkah Sound in June last, in order to complete the survey of Prince William's Sound. The Dedalus, and Chatham Brig sailed a few days previously to the Northward of Nootkah; and it was expected their surveys would be finished by November or December following:—the Spaniards were in possession of Nootkah, and had behaved with the utmost civility to strangers; but upon their departure, they were informed, that none but the English would be allowed to return to that Settlement."

ANECDOTE.

OF A NEGRO-WOMAN.

SOME years ago, immediately after the shock of a tremendous earthquake had alarmed the inhabitants of Grenada, the conversation of the Governor's table turned upon the latent occasion of the above phænomenon; after every one of the company had assigned it to a different cause, an old negro woman was asked her ideas upon the subject; she replied, " she thought the Great God was passing by, and the earth made him a curt'sey."

ANECDOTE.

OF GENERAL LEE

NEAR the close of the famous battle of Monmouth, which was rather obstinately fought between the English and Americans, an Aid de Camp reported, that the grenadiers of the former ran away; to which General Lee replyed with great vehemence, it was " a d—d lie, that the English grenadiers never run." This involuntary compliment to his countrymen so totally disgusted the American Generals, that they never trusted him afterwards.

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